TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI. FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JULY 13, 1861. NO. 78.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A List of Lincoln's Usurpations.

As the Republican papers are quite generally working to impress Congress with the idea that they must go immediately into business of whitewashing Mr. Lincoln, and pass some act to render his usurpations and violations of law, it may be well to have a simple list of his transgression:

1st. The government of the United States has bound itself by solemn treaty with five or six of the leading nations of the earth not to blockade any of its ports without giving them ninety days' notice of the intended blockade. But Lincoln has undertaken the blockade without giving these nations any notice whatever.

2d. He has called out the militia beyond the time prescribed by law.

3d. The Constitution gives Congress alone the power to declare war and raise armies. But Lincoln has, himself, declared war and raised an army, besides the militia he has called into the field.

4th. Congress alone has power to increase and maintain a navy. But Mr. Lincoln has done this himself, calling 18,000 seamen into his service.

5th. Congress alone has power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. But Lincoln has suspended it in violation of all law, and he himself should be suspended from office.

6th. The Constitution has placed the military as an instrument of, and subordinate to the civil power. But Lincoln has made the military subversive of the civil power.

7th. The Constitution secures the people and their property from unnecessary and unlawful search and seizure. Lincoln has seized private papers and letters.

8th. He has unlawfully levied war against the government of the United States, and has seized the property of States at peace with the Union, and has ordered soldiers in his interest to commit acts of blood in violation of rights guaranteed to the States by the Constitution of the United States.

9th. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the States right to take possession of arms for the protection of their property and lives. But Lincoln has deprived sovereign States of this right, and forced them to submit to the superior number of Federal troops.

This is the catalogue of crimes which Mr. Lincoln has committed, and which Congress is asked the pardon—not only to pardon but to approve. Happily is it not in the power of Congress to make these acts legal, any more than it is in the power of Congress to pass a law legaling an act of murder after the crime has been committed. Legislation does not look backwards. Congress, itself, is bound by the Constitution, beyond which it cannot go, without striking down the very existence of the Republic. We shall see what members of Congress will dare to attempt this. A hundred invincible Democratic papers, scattered all over the country, from Maine to Iowa, will keep their names before the people as the despised whitewashers of Black Republican usurpation and treason. Some of the Republican papers shrewdly hint that they have made sure of all the Democratic support they need, and there are mysterious whispers that Democratic members of Congress have been bought up by large interests in big contracts. This is no doubt a scandal; but a little time will disclose the whole truth, and show the people whether there has been ground for the charges.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Proposed Ex Post Facto Law.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President. It provides that all acts and proceedings of the President in calling into the service of the United States the militia of the several States, and all acts and proceedings incident thereto, and all acts and proceedings relating to the operations of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall be approved and confirmed, and the same made legal and valid in all respects, as if done under the express authority of Congress previously conferred.

The introduction of this "by authority" bill, and the admissions made in the President's Message, that he has "ventured upon measures, whether strictly legal or not," under the plea of "public necessity," concede that the President has violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

This measure now proposes to make Congress participants in his illegal conduct, instead of the arbiters and judges of it. It proposes to approve of acts which it is constitutionally the duty of Congress to investigate and punish!

Moreover, it is an *ex post facto* law, such as it is expressly forbidden to Congress to pass, and which, if passed by a hundred Congresses, would be none the less a nullity and dead in law. It is a law assuming to declare lawful that which, when done, was unlawful. Can it be pretended that Congress is empowered to do that? Can it be believed that such a bill as Senator Wilson's will form the slightest barrier against that rigid legal scrutiny of the President's unconstitutional acts which some day be instituted? This is a bill pardoning in advance of the trial or judgment certain high crimes and misdemeanors. This it is not in the power of Congress to do. The President possesses the pardoning power, except where he himself is the culprit; but Congress is deprived of it altogether, and it is the grossest folly and usurpation to attempt to exercise it as proposed in Senator Wilson's bill.—*N. Y. News, 8th.*

Something that Needs Explanation.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature a company of Home Guards was formed under the law passed at the last session, officers elected, and applications regularly made to the Military Board, by the captain, for arms. It was understood then that the company was the first to apply under the law, and, of course, would receive their quota of guns. Previous to the organization of this company, however, a company had been formed to receive their proportion of the guns imported from Washington by Garrett Davis, of Bourbon. These arms, generally designated as the "Lincoln guns," were received to the number of 148, and taken possession of by this company. One would suppose that 148 stand would be sufficient to arm less than 90 men; but it seems that such was not the case, and the company on Monday last organized under the State law, and the Captain having previously received a blank form of application from Frankfort, on Tuesday, started down to receive 100 guns in addition to the 148 already in their possession—and this number (248) guns is to arm a company of less than 90 men!

But the gist of the matter is this: But one company of Home Guords in Madison can draw arms; the company first referred to organized over a month since, and drew for arms, regularly as provided by law, yet they have to go without, while this other company, although having 148 guns already, and organized under the law only on Monday last, draw arms from the State immediately. The thing needs explanation. From the present aspect of the matter, something appears to be "rotten in Denmark."

Mountain Democrat, Richmond, Ky.

The Trade in Coffee.

The Secretary of the Treasury having recommended a duty of five cents per pound on coffee, it may be well to refer to the present condition of the coffee trade of the United States.

First. The stock on hand is now larger than for many years, being 174 per cent. beyond that of July 1, 1860, viz:

At New York	11,317 tons.
" Boston	891 "
" Philadelphia	481 "
" Baltimore	1,557 "
" New Orleans	429 "
Total July 1, 1861	14,675 "
" July 1, 1860	5,350 "

Increase 9,235 tons, or 174 per cent.

Second. The imports of coffee for the past six months are forty per cent. beyond the same period of 1860, viz:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
New York, tons	15,490	20,654	16,090	27,478
Boston, tons	3,506	4,789	2,788	1,740
Philadelphia, tons	4,596	8,073	2,906	4,766
Baltimore, tons	5,997	7,673	5,092	7,466
New Orleans, tons	9,632	16,143	10,853	9,620
Total six months	29,221	57,332	37,729	51,070

Compared with the stocks of coffee in the six principal ports of Europe, the results are as follows:

			Tons.
In Holland, June 1, 1861			19,800
Antwerp,	do.	do.	3,900
Hamburg,	do.	do.	8,500
Trieste,	do.	do.	4,850
Havre,	do.	do.	7,350
G't Britain,	do.	do.	5,750
Total			50,150

The ordinary consumption of coffee in the United States is from forty-five to fifty thousand tons every six months, so that there was on 1st July a stock on hand equivalent to about two months' consumption.

The variations have been remarkable for some years. The lowest and highest prices, and lowest average and highest average, since 1846, having been as follows per pound for Rio coffee in the New York market:

Year.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1846	6½ cents.	8¼ cents.	\$7 04@\$7 60
1847	6¼ "	8¼ "	6 88@ 7 72
1848	5½ "	8 "	6 08@ 7 13
1849	5⅜ "	10¾ "	6 84@ 7 88
1850	9 "	14½ "	10 25@11 40
1851	7½ "	11¾ "	8 84@10 04
1852	7½ "	9¾ "	8 12@ 9 52
1853	8 "	11¾ "	9 08@10 40
1854	9 "	12½ "	9 40@11 48
1855	8¾ "	12 "	9 52@11 12
1856	9¼ "	12½ "	10 24@12 00
1857	9½ "	12½ "	10 52@11 72
1858	9½ "	12 "	10 29@11 52
1859	10¾ "	13 "	10 95@12 21
1860	11½ "	15¼ "	13 16@14 21

The average price for fifteen years has been \$9 16@10 46. The lowest price was in October, 1848, 5¼@6¾ cents, and the highest was in August, 1860, 15@15¾ cents.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The Sugar Trade.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes a duty of

2½ cents per pound on brown sugar,
3 " " on clayed sugar,
4 " " on loaf and refined,
2½ " " on syrup,
6 " " on candy,
6 " per gallon on molasses.

The stock of sugar on hand on 1st July, 1861, was larger than for some years, viz:

New York	64,390 tons.
Boston	13,613 "
Philadelphia	7,784 "
Baltimore	5,353 "
July, 1861	91,140 tons.
" 1860	83,169 "
" 1859	83,658 "
" 1858	39,644 "

The imports of foreign and domestic sugars for four years, January to June, (six months,) were as follows:

New York,	1861	147,246 tons.
Boston,	"	21,805 "
Philadelphia,	"	16,661 "
Baltimore,	"	9,803 "
6 months,	1861	195,515 tons.
6 "	1860	203,916 "
6 "	1859	206,667 "
6 "	1858	173,033 "

N. Y. Evening Post.

The Basis of Taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury examines closely the sources of revenue for the coming year. His estimates are as follows for increased duties on sugar, molasses, tea and coffee:

2½ cents on sugar	300,000 tons	\$16,800,000
6 cts per gal. on molasses	28,000,000 gal.	1,680,000
15 cts. per ℔. on black tea	13,800,000 ℔s	2,070,000
20 cts. per ℔. on green tea	16,300,000 ℔s	3,260,000
5 cts. per ℔. on coffee	180,000,000 ℔s	9,000,000
Total on sugar, tea, and coffee		\$32,810,000

Allow for the large stocks on hand and for diminished consumption owing to the increased duty and the troubles at the South, the rerevenue this year may be estimated, as Secretary Chase states, at twenty millions of dollars.

The duties above stated are		\$32,810,000
Direct tax about		21,000,000
Real property	\$11,272,053,881	
Personal property	4,830,880,235	
Total United States	\$16,102,934,116	

Omitting the seceding States, the amount is as follows:

Real property	\$7,630,530,603
Personal property	3,270,227,404
Total	\$10,900,758,007

The direct tax on these amounts would be as follows:

1-8 per cent. on \$16,102,934,116 .... \$20,128,667

Or,

1-5 per cent. on \$10,900,758,007 21,800,056

Or,

30-100 per cent. on \$7,630,530,603 22,891,590

In other words, the tax of 12½ cents per dollar on the whole real and personal estate of the country would be \$20,128,000.

Or, twenty cents per dollar on the gross excluding the seceding States, would be \$21,800,000.

Or, thirty cents per dollar on the real property alone, \$22,891,000.

One of the three bases will be probably adopted, whereby a revenue exceeding twenty millions may be realized.

There is no reason, however, why the South should be exempt. The Southern States must contribute, first or last, their due proportion of the direct tax.

The public debt on the first of July, 1861, was \$90,867,828, or less than three dollars per *capita* of the whole population of the United States.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

ILLINOIS WAR LOAN.—The Springfield Journal learns that the negotiation for the Illinois State Loan, the proposals for which were to be opened at the American Exchange, at New York, on the 1st, have been closed for the present, the Commissioners being unwilling to accept the valuation of the bonds at which New York capitalists are willing to subscribe for them. The selling price of Illinois registered bonds at New York on the 2d, was 74 cents, interest off.

This will be a serious disappointment to the officers and soldiers stationed at Cairo, who are represented to be in great need of money, and to have already expressed much dissatisfaction at not receiving pay. We hear that it will be with difficulty that one-half the present force can be induced to re-enlist at the expiration of the three months' term, and the failure to negotiate the State Loan, and thus provide funds, will certainly not deter many from abandoning the service.

St. Louis Republican, 10th.

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jan3 w&t-wly

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dec6 t-w&w6m

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jan14 wly

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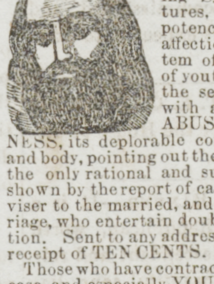

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Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "*Ugues*" and "*Compania.*"

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Wiard & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring *Cash*, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.
mar2 w&t-wtf W. H. KEENE.

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Ambrotypes, Melaineotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

☞ He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
apr14 w&t-wtf W. H. H. HARDIN.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MIILS' DRUG STORE.

Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store,

Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.

Fine Cologne.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SOMETHING NEW!
Deguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photogrphes, and Ivorytypes.
H. L. Goodwin,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallary of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he is confident he will be able to please the most astidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size potrait to the smallest Daguerreotype, or Ambrotype Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public. In briliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best minature on Ivory.

Call and See.
jy3 w&t-wtf

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!

CHARLES HOFMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book, Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.

Direct to DR. HOFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass. mar22 wly

Coal and Lumber Yard.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yoghebeney, Kentucky River, Pomeroy, and Cannel Coal which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

☞ His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES,
sep18w&t-wtf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN, late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The Doctor studied the science of medicine under my supervision, and graduated at the above institution, with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to his medical skill; and he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at our office, five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike. B. C. SNEDAKER.
feb28 w&t-wtf

Lodged in Jail.

ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAPMAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high; weights about 175 pounds; is of rather a black complexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured.

The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAPMAN, he is about 36 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks but little.

They claim to belong to a man by the name of James Harrer, of Jiles county, Va.

WM. PAYNE,
dec27 w&t-w6m Jailer Rockcastle co. Ky.

"RENFREW HATS"—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat,
KEENON & GIBBONS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance..............$4 00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRCT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

SATURDAY..................JULY 13, 1861.

☞ See outside for interesting reading matter.

An Italian Statesman on Constitutional Liberty—Contrast with Lincolnism.

Ricasoli, who succeeded Cavour as Prime Minister of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, made the following admirable remarks on the duty of government and the people, and on the real nature of that liberty which, in the United States, the Usurper occupying the Presidential chair, has trampled under foot:

"I would say, finally, that it is to our constitution and in its crowning statutes that the govenment will always look for the soundest safeguard of public order; and it will find, I am sure, the most solid foundation of its own authority in devotion to the constitution and in respect for the laws. For indeed it is by the laws, defining as they do the respective limits of governmental authority and of popular liberties, that we are assured of both; and hence we know that the rightful exercise of the former and the full development of the latter are equally useful and necessary for the happiness of the State. The government will therefore maintain order, not as the negation of liberty, but as the guaranty of liberty, as the condition and reconcilement of all sorts of liberties; and this it will do with a firm and vigorous hand."

It is as melancholy as extraordinary, that the lessons of liberty taught to the despotisms of Europe by the fathers of our admirable Republican institutions, should now come back from European disciples to the American teachers. The fact is a terrible rebuke to our rulers, and a humiliating reproach to our people; but the rebuke and the reproach are alike merited. This government, as contemplated by its framers, is a government of law, not a government of men or of force. It is founded, indeed, on the public will, but it is operated according to laws consistent with the Constitution ordained in obedience to the popular will. The law, therefore, is the legitimate expression of the public will; and the people have bound themselves, in the Constitution, to express their will only through the forms of law. The administrators of our government, therefore, are, in a peculiar sense, bound to administer according to law, and in no other way. Whoever exercises official power, which is either not delegated by the law, or which is forbidden by the law, is guilty of flagrant usurpation, and guilty of treachery to the Constitution and the people.

Abe Lincoln was *constitutionally* elected President of the United States, though not by a majority of the people. But he was nevertheless constitutionally entitled to execute the functions of President of the United States. He took the oath of office prescribed by law. But no sooner was he seated on his throne of power, than he deliberately went to work to overthrow the lawful government and establish a reign of usurpation. He has exercised enormous powers, not only not delegated, but forbidden to the Executive. He has usurped the powers which the Constitution vested in Congress alone; and he has set at nought the authority of the judiciary department. He has, by his own will, executed by military subordinates in the mere discretion of the latter, suspended the privilege of that sacred writ of right, the grandest bulwark of human liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*. He has substituted military for civil rule, inverting thereby the order of supremacy. He has suppressed the right of speech and the right of petition; and he has called out vast land and naval forces, without authority of Congress, to enforce these stupendous usurpations, and arrogantly demands of Congress itself to indemnify him for his invasion of its rights! And all this lawless tyranny is operated for the demonstrable purpose of achieving the compulsory abolition of slavery, as we proved in our last, even though it be attended with the utter destruction of the government.

Congress at the Foot of the Usurper.

Congress is driving on rapidly in the humiliating work of registering the decrees of the Usurper. In hot haste, without time for proper consideration and debate, both Houses are passing bills to enable Lincoln to enforce his usurpations. They talk of adjourning in a few days. The sum of their work is, practically, the subversion of the government and the substitution of a military despotism with Abe Lincoln as Dictator. But we forbear further comment for the present, awaiting to survey the entire action of Congress at the end of the session. Meantime, the reader will catch sufficiently intelligible glimpses of the action of that subservient body in the telegraphic reports in another column.

☞ "Recruiting office for Rousseau's Brigade corner of Eighth and Main."
Advertisement in Lou. Dem.

Which is to be believed, the statement in the above advertisement, or the Journal's statement that Gen. Rousseau was not recruiting and would not recruit Federal troops in Louisville? The two statements are utterly irreconcilable. Which tells the truth?

☞ But for Lincoln's violation of his pledge to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter, it is the firm opinion of the best judges of Southern temper, that this fratricidal war could have been avoided.

☞ L. H. Rousseau, having taken service in Lincoln's army, has resigned his seat in the Kentucky Senate as a member from Louisville.

☞ We stated on the 8th inst., that on the day before, the public mind in Frankfort was much agitated, that Tennesseeans were there urging Gov. Magoffin to seize upon this end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and keep it open for all kinds of freight, and that the Governor was holding the matter under consideration.

The Frankfort Yeoman of the 9th made a vehement denial of our assertion. * * * We concluded however to call our informant's attention to the Yeoman's contradiction, and he promptly reiterated what he had said to us and confirmed the publication in the Journal. We have no doubt that the publication was strictly correct.—*Lou. Jour., 12th.*

Now here is a reiteration of the utterly groundless imputations we have heretofore denied; imputations known to every intelligent citizen of Frankfort to be devoid of any color of truth. And the Journal makes the reiteration on the authority of nobody else than its original informant! We tell the Journal that its informant's reiteration is as false as the original charge, and, to test the matter, to see what the tale-bearer's character for truth may be worth, we respectfully request the Journal to give his name. The respectable citizens of Frankfort, even of the Journal's own party, are disgusted and indignant at these systematic, clandestine, unscrupulous attempts of the Journal to malign Gov. Magoffin through an anonymous, irresponsible, unscrupulous, and conscienceless spy.

As to being further interrogated by the Journal in connection with this matter, we disdain to submit to such despecable trickery. It is the habitual trick of that paper, whenever its discreditable arts are detected and exposed, instead of making the *amende* due to justice, truth, and honor, to endeavor to make new issues, and thus escape responsibility for its past flagitiousness. The Journal has no right to ask new questions, till it makes unqualified retractions of its old misrepresentations. Let it entitle itself, by this course, to respectful recognition, and it will then be easy for us to refute its new and equally false interrogative imputations.

The War News.

We copy a telegraphic dispatch in reference to the battle near Carthage, Mo., from the Louisville Courier, and another from the St. Louis Republican. The former reports the death of Col. B. Gratz Brown. The St. Louis Republican of the 11th, however, has a statement of the battle given on authority of Lieut. Tosh, Adjutant of Col. Seigel, who left for St. Lous after the battle, and reports having met Col. Brown sixteen miles east of Mt. Vernon. From this, it would seem that Col. Brown was not in the battle, and the rumor of his death is unfounded. Col. Brown's father, an honored citizen of Frankfort, credits Tosh's report.

We do not copy the telegraphic rumors of battles on the Potomac and in Western Virginia, because we see in them so much contradiction, that we fear we might give needless pain to many friends of the combatants by publishing false accounts. There are rumors that Gen. Patterson, of the Federal army, sustained a terrible defeat, having been cut to pieces by the Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston. The telegraph from that quarter is under control of Lincoln's forces and we fear to trust its statements, *pro or con*, and we advise the reader to await with what patience he can, for authentic advices. The impression we have, however, from the sum of reports is, that the Federal forces have sustained serious reverses both in Missouri and on the Potomac; and that Gen. McClellan's column in Western Virginia will be, (if it has not already been,) accommodated with a hard fight, though we forbear any prediction as to the result of it.

[From the Louisville Journal, 11th.]

FRANKFORT, KY., July 10, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to inform you that it has leaked out here that Jeff. Davis has called on Kentucky for three regiments, the First to be commanded by Lloyd Tilghman, the Second by Bob Johnson, and the Third by Winters, who have now recruiting officers running up and down our railroad every day, entrapping boys from 16 to twenty years of age. Frank Tryon has been here several days, and is here now; he and Sam. Majors & Co. are daily engaged in this work; they are, together with other secessionists, at the Governor's office every day, and it is believed that the regiments are to be used along the borders of Kentucky—probably upon the line of the Nashville railroad. The recruiting officers receive ten dollars for each man they recruit. I give you the information and you can rely upon it—but the Union feeling is growing stronger every day.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION.

The above statements, so far as the proprietors of this paper are mentioned, are unmitigated falsehoods in gross and in detail. There is not the semblance of truth in any part of them; yet no doubt they are samples of the dishes that the Louisville Journal sets out for the daily entertainment of a credulous public.

☞ At a dinner of the St. Andrews Society in Washington, on Tuesday, Secretary Cameron made a speech, in which he said that the war would surely continue till the causes of it should be removed; and that when it was done we should hear no more of Virginians and South Carolinians—only of Americans. These words were received with enthusiastic applause.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

This statement of Cameron's, following so close upon Banks' declaration that there would have to be "an end of our present form of government," and upon the *Courier and Enquirer's* "official" announcement that "the State lines must be ruled out," ought to open the people's eyes to the fact that the usurpers at Washington are actually bent on destroying the present form of the government of the United States.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.—The New Albany Ledger says that we are authorized by Surveyor Anthony to say that no further interruption will be placed on the transmission of provisions or other articles from this place to Louisville.

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—By a vote—said to be strictly partisan—of nearly two to one, the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature has refused to consider, at the present session, either the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Corwin, or a bill proposed for the repeal of the State Personal Liberty Bill.

☞ The following article is from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th. The Yeoman of the same date had occasion to quote and comment upon the very same passage of Lincoln's message. The views of the Enquirer corroborate those we took of the Usurper's purpose in prosecuting his diabolical war against the South. The Irrepressibles palpably mean to make the war the means of abolishing slavery. That was the original design of the leading agitators from the beginning. They knew their agitation would lead to civil war; and now that civil war is raging, many who deprecated its inauguration, very willingly look on and hope to see the result achieved, which the leading agitators meditated from the first:

The President's Message—Artificial Weights From all Shoulders.

We find the following paragraph in the late message of President Lincoln, and to it we direct special attention:

"This is essentially a people's contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government *whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit*, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of the Government, for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this."

Now does the President mean by the expression that the object of this war is to "LIFT ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTS FROM ALL SHOULDERS," that the negroes are to be emancipated and set free in the slave States? When we consider the character of his politics and of the men by whom he is surrounded, it certainly bears that construction. The people would like to know, at least the Democratic-Union men, if that is the object for which they are called upon to make such vast sacrifices. Are we to spend hundreds of millions of dollars and lose hundreds of thousands of valuable lives to let loose the four millions of negroes in the South, to turn that section of the country into worse than a desert, or to spread over the fair fields of the North and West this dark barbarian cloud? Are the twenty millions of white people in the North to be loaded with immense debts, to be impoverished, for this ignoble and suicidal end? Are our white mechanics and laborers to be thrown out of employment, our merchants made bankrupt, and the most terrible evils inflicted upon society, for the purpose of lightening the *weight from the shoulders of the negro* of the South? Is this war to be carried on with that intention? If it is, hundreds of thousands who are now for it will be its most bitter opponents. No sensible man can doubt that to set free the four millions of Southern negroes would be the most awful calamity that ever happened the nation. It is indicative of the short-sighted folly and stupidity of Mr. Lincoln that he should use such an expression in his message. It will have a bad effect North and South, and will be exceedingly injurious to the public interest. There was no necessity for his lugging in an expression savoring of negro emancipation and negro equality.

The following from the Chicago Times, is its commentary on the very same extract from Lincoln's message:

In so far as this language condemns the ignoring of the people by the Southern Confederacy, we cordially indorse it as just, but what is meant by lifting "artificial weights" from off the shoulders of men? Whose shoulders? Negroes, or white men? If the latter, we say amen, for ours is a govefnment of white men. If the former, we protest against it, because such is not the object of the government. The President says "*all men.*" This, of course, includes blacks as well as whites. If they are thus comprehended in that same design by government, it becomes a very curious question what is meant by "artificial weights." Is slavery one of them? Is the general inequality, social and political, of the negro one of them? We wish the President had not used this language. It is not happily constructed. Is this to be imputed to carelessness of style, or to design? We hope to the former, but, if to either, it certainly is unfortunate.

☞ A number of volunteers, who, being intoxicated, did not get away with the Kentucky Regiments on Tuesday, and yesterday were begging the Quartermaster for transportation, which was refused. The probability is, that the absentees will be arrested and held responsible for their absence from their respective commands.—*Cin. Enq., 11th.*

The above relates to men of the bogus regiments, raked up from the lowest purlieus of Cincinnati, and, insultingly to this State, called "Kentucky regiments." It is not strange that soldiers who would be guilty of the fraud of enlisting under a name which it was a moral fraud on their part to assume, should be guilty of the ignominious conduct above related. These villains, we have no doubt, will be cut to pieces in battle, if their cowardice does not induce them to desert before the hour of conflict.

☞ The Lexington Observer says that Capt. S. D. Bruce, of the Lexington Chasseurs, has received and accepted the appointment of Inspector General of the Home Guards of Kentucky.

The Observer has been misled, no doubt, by some misinformation. There is no such office known to the laws of Kentucky as Inspector General of the Home Guards, and consequently no power exists any where to appoint or commission such officer.

Will the Observer be good enough to tell the public the source of its information; by whom and what mode Capt. Bruce was designated for the mythic office in question; by whom he is expected to be commissioned; and what valid authority he is expected to exercise?

☞ John Joyes and T. E. C. Brinly are States Rights candidates for the House of Representatives in Louisville.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—It is a fact, says the Baltimore Republican, worth knowing, that every male descendant and relative of the author of this beautiful song, liable to military duty, is now in the Confederate Army. We have knowledge ourselves of at least fifteen members of that patriotic family who are at this time doing service against the unconstitutional and tyrannical government at Washington; and who rightfully claim to be fighting for the principles to which that flag was originally dedicated.

☞ A dispatch from Richmond to the New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst., confirms the report that Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. D. Dreux, of the Louisiana troops, was killed in the skirmish near Newport News on the 5th instant.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, in favor of Recognizing Southern Rights.

The following is the text of the preamble and resolution offered by Gov. Seymour in the Connecticut Legislature:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
May Session, A. D. 1861. }

"WHEREAS, One third of the sovereign States heretofore composing the United States have withdrawn from the Union, and the effort to compel their return and to enforce, within their limit, the laws of the United States, have assumed the proportions of a civil war of vast magnitude, threatening the people of the country not only with the burdens of enormous taxes and public debt, but the destruction of thousands of men in deadly combat; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That while we are in favor of maintaining the Constitution of the United States in the true spirit of its founders, and of upholding the government organized in consonance therewith, we believe it to be the duty of Congress, now to soon assemble, to adopt the resolutions known as the 'Crittenden Compromise,' or some other plan of adjustment of similar design, for a fair and honorable termination of the troubles. And in any event, we solemnly protest against any interference, by any warlike movement, with the institution of slavery where it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or for the purpose of disparaging the equality of the several States as united by the Federal Constitution."

In support of this resolution, Mr. Seymour made a speech in which he declared that the South could not be conquered. This movement indicates the beginning of reaction in the Northern mind; but the madness of the ruling party there is not yet cured. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 173 nays to 18 nays.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge was dropped from the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate because it was understood that he thinks a "Union held together by the sword is not worth preserving." On the 8th of January the Union men of Kentucky all entertained that opinion, but there is not one of the leaders of the administration in Kentucky that will not say the reason for leaving Mr. Breckenridge off of the committee is a good one. A Northern paper says:

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The majority of the Senate in the arrangement of their standing committees on Saturday, declined to continue Senator Breckinridge upon the body's Committee on Military Affairs; doubtless, because under the impression that his sympathies are not sufficiently with the resolution of the Union by force of arms, if necessary, to render him efficient for that cause in the management of the committee's business. Hence, as will be preceived, his name no longer appears on the list of that committee.

☞ The Tribune does not know what to do with all the darkies it catches down in Virginia. It says:

"The expensiveness of supporting so many negroes as are likely to fall into our hands, the trouble of finding suitable and sufficient work for them, and the importance of settling at once their final disposition, are thought to embarrass the question. An expression of *opinion from the country is needed for the guidance of the Administratiou*, which, unless supported by a strong popular sentiment, may hesitate to assume the obligations incident to the reception."

It must be a smart Administration that needs an expression of opinion from the Abolitionists to know what its duty is.

The following is from a Presbyterian clergyman in Alabama:

I was, to the last, for the Union. I now have with my full heart of approval, four sons in the Confederate army; and am willing they should every one fall in support of a cause I regard, before God, more righteous than that of the Revolution. And I believe I am as fully resolved to die myself, rather thsn submit to the rule now threatened to us.

SHAMEFUL.—The correspondent of the *New York World*, writing from General Patterson's camp at Martinsburg, Va., speaks thus of the conduct of Lincoln's troops:

DISGRACEFUL PILLAGING.

It is painful to be called upon to report that a few vile fellows who have enlisted under the three months' call, were heartless enough to drop off from the ranks during the march, enter the houses of the farmers in the vicinity, and ransack them from top to bottom. I visited eight or ten which had been hastily vacated by their occupants, and found in them gangs of half-drunken men, belonging to various regiments, overhauling drawers, trunks, and closets, destroying valuable clothing, bedding, furniture, and crockery, and taking off whatever they coveted, from deeds and money down to daguerreotypes and mantel ornaments.

The rack and ruin which these armed desperadoes caused was wholesale and most wanton. Many houses thus gutted belong to well-known Unionists; yet, because found unprotected, their doors were forced open and the depredations begun.

☞ The Louisville Democrat had the conscience and the grace to admit our correction of the Journal's sensation article of the 8th; but the Journal itself sticks to its misrepresentations, on pretence that its spy reiterates what every body in Frankfort knows to be false. Characteristic.

☞ We had a gentle rain here yesterday morning, with light hail; and, in the afternoon, a very heavy shower, with a heavy fall of hail, which completely covered the ground, many of the hailstones being larger than filberts. It is feared that the tender vegetation has been badly riddled by the hail.

☞ Gov. Seward's friends excuse the folly of his speech at the Astor House when he promised peace in sixty days, on the ground that "he had taken a little too much at the time." Well, asks one of his opponents, why don't Phillip sober make a formal correction of the mistakes of Phillip drunk?

☞ The people of Lawrence county, Tennessee, recently held a meeting, without regard to party, and recommended Isham G. Harris, (old Democrat,) as a candidate for re-election to the Governor's chair; A. O. P. Nicholson, (Democrat,) and John Bell, (Whig,) to the Senate of the Confederate States; and Democrats and Whigs equally for the minor offices to be filled.

☞ Hon. L. W. Andrews (late Senator) is the Union Candidate for the H. R. in Fleming.

☞ Will the Louisville Journal have the grace to repeat its denial that Rousseau had been recruiting or would recruit Federal troops in Louisville?

[From the Louisville Courier, 12th.]

The fight in Missouri—1,700 Federals Killed and Wounded—2,700 Taken Prisoners.

We learn from a gentlemen who arrived from St. Louis last night on the cars, that in the fight at Carthage, Mo., 1,700 Federal troops were killed and wounded, and 2,700 taken prisoners.

B. Gratz Brown, a Colonel of a regiment, was among the killed.

It is also reported that Gen. Lyon is surrounded by 5,000 State troops, and he is ere this a prisoner.

Since writing the above we have received the St. Louis Daily Journal of yesterday's date:

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A telegraphic dispatch, received in this city last night, from a gentleman (understood to to be Nathaniel Holden, every way reliable) says that the fight in the Southwest commenced on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, between the State troops and the Federals, under Seigel and others, at about twelve miles beyond Carthage, resulted in the Federal troops heing completely routed, with great slaughter, and were pursued for fourteen miles to two miles below Carthage, when night put an end to the slaughter. The Federal troops were taken prisoners, and all their arms and equippage captured.

We further learn by a letter from Gen. Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson City, that he, Gen. Parsons, after the pursuit, surrounded Seigel's forces and demanded a surrender. Col. Seigel stipulated that as a condition his men should be permitted to march out without their arms. Gen. Parsons, however, insisted on an unconditional surrender, which was ultimately complied with, and Seigel and his entire force are in the hands of the State forces. Among the killed were Colonel's B. Gratz Brown, Saloman, Kallman, and Wolff.

☞ We transfer the following to our columns from the Louisville Democrat of the 11th:

A CARD FROM CAPTAIN CRITTENDEN.

He is Loyal to the Flag.

"Lieutenant Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, was challenged to fight a duel at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 24th of June, by Lieutenant L. L. Jones, on account of the former making fun of the American flag."

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 9, 1861.

Messrs. Harney, Hughes & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed paragraph was published in your paper of Friday last. As I am the only son of the Hon. John J. Crittenden now in the service, it will, of course, be supposed I am the person referred to. The publication of that paragraph does me great injustice. It is untrue in every essential statement. I have not been challenged for any cause; nor did I ever so dishonor myself as to sneer at the flag under which I serve.

Very respectfully yours,
E. W. CRITTENDEN,
Captain of 1st Cavalry.

Gen. Robert Lee.

The Lincoln organs have been industriously circulating reports of the disaffection of Maj. Gen. Lee, of Virginia. The following from the Baltimore Republican of Monday evening settles that point:

A gentleman of high standing, direct from Richmond, informs us that he saw General Lee daily arm in arm with President Davis, most actively engaged in pushing forward the defenses of Richmond, and that he was heart and soul in the cause, working in every possible way to strengthen the condition of the South, and render her triumph complete.

This information we have from a source every way reliable, and the Munchausen stories of the Northern press are only part and parcel of that great system of fraud inaugurated by Lincoln, and being most faithfully carried out by all his subordinates.

MAILS FOR TENNESSEE.—The following official notice explains itself:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, July 11. }

John J. Speed, Postmaster, Louisville:

By order of the Postmaster General, the entire postal service, embracing post-offices and post route and route agencies in Middle and West Tennessee, is discontinued from and after this date. No mails will be hereafter made up for any office in those districts until such service shall be restored and notice given, nor will prepaid postage thence be recognized.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

The Battle on the Fifth—Retreat of Federal Troops—Great Loss—State Troops not much Hurt

WARSAW, July 10.

A messenger from Governor Jackson's army passed through this place yesterday. He states that he left camp after an engagement of the State troops with the Federal forces on Friday last, commencing at nine A. M. and continuing till dark. The Federal troops retreated with great loss, and were pursued by the State troops for fourteen miles, through Carthage, in Jasper county. General Price was within a few miles, with five thousand troops, with abundance of arms, but not up in time for the fight. Loss small on the part of the State troops. The above is reliable.

Highly Important from Virginia—Three Companies of Ohio Volunteers Captured as Prisoners.

United States Quartermaster John H. Dickerson last evening received a special dispatch from Buckhannon, Virginia, from a reliable source, to the effect that a courier had arrived from Glennville, and that three companies of Col. Connell's Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers were beseiged and captured by the rebel forces three thousand strong, under O. Jennings Wise, and were detained as prisoners of war. Two regiments has been dispatched to their relief and rescue, and report gives it that a fight was inevitable.

Cin. Enquirer, 10th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The bill which passed the House to-day authorizes the Treasury Department to borrow within twelve months from the passage of the act $250,000,000, the payment of which is secured by duties on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors, and other duties, and taxes.

The other bill which passed authorizes the President to cause duties to be paid at any ports of delivery, and establish Custom-houses on land or sea for the collection of duties, and employ the army and navy if deemed necessary, and if duties cannot be collected to close the ports.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the entire discontinuance of the mails in Middle and Western Tennessee.

ANOTHER SEDITION LAW.—Congress, it is said, will pass a sedition law similar to the one enacted during the administration of John Adams, which made it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to speak a word against the President or his administration. It will not surprise us to see Congress pass such a law.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman:

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES E. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

feb16 w&twte

SPECIAL NOTICES.

News Depot.

We are gratified to learn that our neighbor, J. P. POLLARD, across the way, in the "Old Bank Building" has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia weekly papers, pictorials &c., together with all of the Louisville and Cincinnati daily morning papers and the Louisville evening papers, and will have them for sale at his counter on and after Monday, July 15th. Give him a call, and patronize one of your own citizens.

July13 t-w3t

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

☞ Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

june4 t-wtf

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis,)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

ian 17w&t-w tf

EDGAR KEENON..........................J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm or W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have *costs* to pay.

W. H. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861 tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescripion of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp ot Great Britian, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES. (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Millls.
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

oct16 w&t-wly

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriff of Jefferson county:

WHEREAS, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Senator elect from the Senatorial District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards of the city of Louisville, has resigned said office of Senator.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of the city of Louisville, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on **Monday, the 5th day of August, 1861**, for the election of a Senator for said Senatorial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lovell H. Rousseau, and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you proceed to conduct and make due return of said election in the mode and manner prescribed.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of July, A. D., 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN,

By the Governor.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

july12 w&t-w3m

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin,

PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.

TERMS:

For young ladies studying the higher branches, per year	$40,00
For primary department, per year	30,00

Music and French extra.

july9 w&t-wtf

MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL applications for arms for "State Guard" must be made in the same manner and according to the same forms as were required previous to the passage of the law organizing the Military Board, requiring the approval of the Inspector-General before the Board can order the issue of the arms.

All applications for arms for "Home Guards," and desiring information in reference thereto, must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Board of Military Commissioners, at Frankfort."

By order of the Board.

P. SWIGERT, Sec'y M. B.

June 14, 1861.

The Board has adjourned, to meet again on the 2d Tuesday in July next.

j15lm

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Attitude of the Democratic Party.

Times always vindicates the wisdom of the policy of the Democratic party and of its administration. It has done so in connection with recent events, with more than usual emphasis. For years and years it warned the country that this eternal agitation of the slavery question, if not stopped, would bring the greatest calamities upon us; that it would lead to a divided Union and civil war between the sections; to national and individual bankruptcy; to personal and political ruin. It plead with its political opponents North, with the mad fanatics of the South, to forbear, to stay their hands, to stop what they called their "irrepressible conflict," for the good of the country. Their appeals were spurned. Their warnings were disregarded. We were told by the Republican statesmen that the agitation could go on; that it did not endanger the Union; that a sectional triumph would produce no mischief; that, in case they were successful, all would go on as gaily as a "marriage bell." The people for once listened to their syren soothing voice, and installed them in power. We would like to have seen the Democratic predictions proven false—we had a million times rather that they have had the name of false prophets, than to have seen our country in its present lamentable condition. But all the worst fears of the Democrats, all their worst predictions, have been more than realized. Look at the condition of the country—look at its present—survey its future. For all the evils, present and prospective, the Democratic party is guiltless, as it lifted up its voice and warned the people of them. Had the Democratic policy not been departed from, had its wise counsels been listened to, we should have been to-day a happy and united people, and prosperity would have smiled upon the land. The Democrats advised that the slavery question be let alone; that the compromises of the Constitution in favor of the institution be adhered to with strict fidelity. Its strong common sense enabled it to perceive that this great country could only be saved by a compromise and conciliation of all the various interests, and that as long as nearly one half of the States were slaveholding, it was egregious folly to suppose that our General Government could pursue an anti-slavery course without the greatest troubles and disasters to the whole political and social fabric. Our opponents believed otherwise. We give them credit, at least the masses, for honesty; but, oh! how terribly have they been misled by demagogues and political idiots to the brink of destruction!

The old, stereotyped charge of corruption was also instrumental in causing the people to vote down Democratic men and Democratic policy. What have we seen? Why, in less than three months it is an admitted fact that those purists who support the Administrations of Lincoln and Dennison have stolen more from the Government, from the brave soldiers, than all the money that has been abstracted from the Treasury for half a century. Since the 4th of March—Republican papers themselves being the witnesses—there has been a regular carnival of corruption, that puts to shame every thing we have seen in that line.

Cin. Enquirer, July 11th.

Outrages and their Causes.

The New York Daily Times of the 3d instant contains a letter from Mr. Raymond, its editor, dated at Fortress Monroe, June 30, from which we make the annexed extract:

"They have entered private houses which had been deserted and shut up by their owners, and in sheer wantonness destroyed the furniture which they contained. I have heard of elegant pianos broken in pieces, chairs and sofas cut, pictures defaced, mirrors broken, and other outrages perpetrated, more worty of savages than of soldiers drawn from the ranks of civil life. Col. Allen's burning of the wheat, cut and stacked in the field, because he believed it belonged to a Secessionist (a widow lady,) is an instance of the reckless disregard of all rights, and of ordinary decency, which is said to be habitual with him.

"In this connection I desire to raise the question as to the propriety of all the house burnings and other destruction of property which seems to have the sanction of our authorities. On the way to Bethel, at the time of this disastrous and discreditable affair at that place some time since, Col. Duryea's Regiment, while passing a large and elegant house, was fired upon by one or two shots, believed to come from the house. An officer and one or two men immediately went in and set the house on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with its elegant furniture, carpets, pianos, an excellent law library, and all its other contents, worth in the aggregate, as the officer himself assured me, not less than $25,000. I learn that the owner, a lawyer named Whiting, and another gentleman who was with him in the house at the time, denied having fired upon the troops. Both were brought into the fortress, and afterward released by Gen. Butler, on the representations of Col. Segur. I confess I do not see the propriety of burning the house. Why, moreover, was it necessary to order Little Bethel to be burned; and the church to be set on fire if it was of wood, and to be blown up if of brick? These things savor more of barbarous times than those in which we live."

Does Mr. Raymond ever read a sheet published in New York called The Daily Times? If he does, he will find that such incidents as those he has recorded are down in the programme of Mr. Lincoln's war of subjugatian, as he will see by refering to an editorial in The Times of May 24, and which says: "A just retribution is already upon Virginia. In a few days more a hundred thousand fighting men will be on her soil, which will be devastated by the terrible storm of war, her people driven from their homes, their fields blasted, their property destroyed, and their great institution at the mercy of their foes."

He will also find, in The New York Tribune of the 10th of May, and his co-laborer says, "We intend not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them. And when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind; it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and in the rags of children."

Who can doubt whence have sprung the outrages upon unoffending persons, after reading the records?—*N. Y. News.*

Confiscation of Property.—Secretary Chase suggests to Congress the propriety of confiscating the whole or a part of all the property of citizens of the South who have taken up arms to defend themselves from the Abolition hordes which Lincoln has called out for their subjugation, as also those who may aid them by their sympathies or by exposing the injustice and inhumanity of the war waging against them. This is but part of the original programme which promised to the soldiers the houses and lands of Southern men as an incentive to their enlisting in the unhallowed crusade. We shall soon see the whole monstrous features of this fanatical and unprincipled party brought fully into view. What will the West say to the enormous taxation proposed upon sugar, tea, coffee, syrup, and all the luxuries and necessaries of life. They will be made to pay dearly for their devotion to Black Republicanism, not only in the lives of those whom they have persuaded and deceived into this unholy war, but also in the enhanced price of everything needful for the comfort of their families.

Baltimore Rep., 8th.

What They are Fighting For.

The following extracts from prominent Republican papers at the North, will show what the people, the Lincolnites, think we are fighting for:

The Boston Atlas and Bee, the leading Administration papers in New England, says:

The meaning of this fight is the doom of slavery, and the sooner the Governments acts upon this idea, the less will be the carnage!

The Hartford Press, the State organ of the Republicans in Connecticut, says:

It is a mistake to say that the Confederate States are in rebellion against the Government. The slavery in them is in rebellion against Republicanism; and it is the slavery in them, and not the States, that is to be subjugated.

The New York Times, which is regarded as the special organ of Mr. Seward in New York, makes the following pacific suggestions:

Like Popery, slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age, or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. Their progress is at an end, and fate or providence seems to have doomed them to a speedy destruction by the folly of their devotees.

The Mineral Point (Wisconsin) Tribune invites the loyal Union men of the South to this entertainment:

"Should they again desire the shield of the wings of the American eagle—the protection of the American flag—as we have no doubt they will before the close of the war, the terms will be such as to settle forever the question of American slavery. The time for compromise has passed. The "irrepressible conflict" will cease to exist when the question of negro slavery is settled, and not till then. On this point all now agree; and the close of the present conflict will fix the time for the emancipation of every slave in the land. * * *

"We believe we but echo the sentiment of the entire North and many loyal sons of the South, when we say, make no compromise with the traitors except at the end of a hempen cord; settle forever the question of chattel slavery, and make our nation a nation of freedom."

Matters in Missouri—The People biding their Time—A Standing Army cannot always keep the People in subjection.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by an eminent and excellent Minister of Christ, a distinguished author, well known to thousands throughout the country, to his friend in this city:

War has been inaugurated in Missouri. Several collisions have taken place between Federal and State troops. The accounts that have gone forth are all exaggerations. The conflict at Boonville has been greatly misrepresented. I do not believe from all that I can learn—and I have pretty good means of knowing—there were more than *three* of the State troops killed and some seven or eight wounded, while there were not less than sixty killed and thirty or forty wounded on the part of the Federal forces.

A more suicidal policy could not be adopted towards our State than has been pursued by the General Government. It seems to me that if it had been the fixed purpose of Lincoln and his Cabinet to drive Missouri from the Union, they could not have pursued a more effectual course to accomplish it. My fixed convictiou is, Missouri is simply "biding her time." She is now pressed down by the invading hosts of the Government; but she is like an elastic spring, which, when the weight is removed, will rise again. And how long can the Government keep its weights upon her? Not forever! I am profoundly astonished that it does not occur to Mr. Lincoln that he can not always keep a standing army to watch the movements of *one million of free men!* Why does he not conciliate? If the proper course had been pursued towards Missouri, the Union feeling would have been strengthened and the State saved; but as it is, no one can tell what will be the issue.

No man can utter a word here now, prejudicial to the Lincoln Government, without laying himself liable to *arrest.* The conduct of every man is under the strictest surveillance. Every man is seemingly watching every other man whom he does not absolutely know. And every stranger you see you watch as a *spy.* Ah, my brother, this state of things is withering to everything that is good.

Systematic Lying.

No man can read the dispatches of the Abolition Generals, the papers of the Abolition Cabinet, or the telegrams sent out by each and all of them, without being convinced that a plan of systematic lying has been determined upon whereby to keep the people in ignorance of the real facts transpiring in the country. Not a single statement has yet been made as the several rencontres between the Abolitionists and the Confederate troops that has not utterly falsified the facts. Every statement has been of the character of that of Gen. Patterson—that "we have routed and drove the rebels before us, and taken possession of their camp"—when the truth is, these boastful Generals have been beaten at every point, and have not dared to advance out of sight of their batteries into Virginia.

The boast of Seward that the war would be settled in sixty days has been proved as false as Lincoln's assertions about the Union feeling in Virginia and elsewhere. If Lincoln or Scott believed there was a majority of the people of Virginia in their favor, why have they not boldly advanced into the State and given their friends a chance to welcome them? *They know the assertion is utterly false,* and they dare not move one mile toward Richmond until backed by all the hordes of Northern fanatics they can summon to their aid. This lying system will not much longer deceive anybody. The truth will appear, and the people will look with scorn upon those who have so impudently attempted to impose upon them. If there is a majority of Union men in all the States except South Carolina, in the name of common sense why ask for *four hundred thousand* northern soldiers to help this majority carry out their wishes? The statement of Mr. Lincoln bears upon its own face the unmistakable brand of deliberate and wicked falsehood.

Baltimore Rep., 8th.

Crossing the Potomac.—The *Tribune* correspondent thus describes General Cadwallader's column crossing the Potomac:

The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itself—in the midst of the most lovely landscape; glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright, summer sun—as for the great occasion so remarkable and memorable in its character. Was it not the ARMY OF FREEDOM ENTERING INTO THE LAND OF BONDAGE, TO PROCLAIM LIBERTY FOR ALL MEN? I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! If this war were for anything short of realizing *a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal.* On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the revolution; we must now achieve individual libesty for *all men in the nation,* to make us as a people the worthy standard bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—Called Session.

Washington, July 10.

Senate.—Mr. Sunderland was elected Chaplain for the present session.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution expelling the seceded Senators. Laid over.

The Senate resolutions to approve of certain acts of the President were taken up.

Mr. Powell wished the matter laid over, he wishing to offer some remarks.

Mr. Fessenden said it could not be expected that business would be done in the usual way or put off to give time for speeches.

Mr. King offered an amendment "that, in six months after re-establishment of the authority of the United States, the standing army be reduced to the footing of the act of July, 1860."

Mr. Latham said that, as a member of the Military Committee, he wished to explain. He had not agreed to all the provisions of the bill. He saw no reasons for the increase of the regular army and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, though he was willing to indorse the acts of the President.

Mr. King said he was willing to sustain all the acts of the President and vote for any amount of men and money till only one flag floated over the country.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, contended that the army needed to be increased, and believed coercion the only means of sustaining the Government. He would sanction no peace until the death of all armed traitors who lead the rebellion, not simply by the steel of soldiers, but by a felon's death by the halter.

Mr. Kennedy said he was still more opposed to coercion now than before. They might fight for twenty years and not reconstruct the Union. He saw no reason for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Wilson said that the organization of the band of traitors at Baltimore, who mured brave men going to save the country, was sufficient justification for the present.

Mr. Kennedy replied that no man lamented more than himself that occurrence, and no man did more to suppress that mob and save the soldiers than Marshal Kane. He (Kennedy) was opposed to the secessionists in Maryland.

Mr. Polk spoke against the previous resolutions, and said the President made this war, which Congress alone had the power to do, and had increased the army and suspended the writ of habeas corpus, which latter the King of England would not do. He honored the Chief Justice for the ground he had taken against it, and that necessity was always the tyrant's plea. The President has gone even beyond that, proclaiming martial law, a thing not in the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until to-morrow. Agreed to.

House—A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of a bill refunding and remitting the duties on arms imported by States since the 1st of May last, and till January next.

Mr. Burnett asked that the bill be put on its passage and said: "I am one of the few men here who think not only the commencement but the prosecution of the present war might have been or may now be avoided by proper efforts on the part of the National Administration. Entertaining this opinion, I am one of those indisposed to resort to force under any circumstances, believing under the theory of our Government that the Union can never be held together in that way. Hence, it is my purpose, representing a Congressional district of Kentucky, to oppose, both by my voice and vote, every movement that looks to the prosecution of the war against the seceded States. These being my views and sentiments, I cannot and will not, under any circumstances, give my vote for measures which look to the involvment of our common country in a bloody struggle, the result of which to both sections will be the destruction of their material and best interests and the prostration of republican government on this continent."

Mr. Mallory said—"I have risen simply to protest in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives on this floor against the remarks made by my colleague (Mr. Burnett,) and to say that Kentucky, by a large and overwhelming majority, will support and maintain the Government and the Constitution of the United States." [Applause on the floor and in the gallaries, which the Speaker promptly rebuked.]

Mr. Mallory resumed, saying—"What I have said is the feeling of Kentucky in this unfortunate state of affairs. We, in Kentucky, believe that the peril, the danger, the destruction, and the ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by these very seceding States of the South which seem to excite the sympathy of my colleague. This being my opinion and that of Kentucky, I am authorized, I think, to say to the House and the country that the people of Kentucky, through her Union representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the Government of the United States by every constitutional means to which it may be thought proper to resort for the maintenance of the Government and the Constitution." [Applause. The Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest anybody who should repeat the demonstration of applause.]

The House passed the loan bill with only 5 nays.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June next, and for the year ending 30th of June last; also, a bill making appropriations for the navy for the same period. Both bills were committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburn called up the bill reported by him yesterday, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, and asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Vallandigham regarded the bill, in two particulars, at least, unconstitutional. He voted against Mr. Bingham's bill twice, and would do so now.

Mr. Washburn caused an explanation of its provisions to be read, by which it appeared that it contained features similar to the act of 1830, known as the Force Bill.

The bill then passed—yeas 135, nays 10.

Nays—Messrs. Burnett, Harding, Norton, Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, and Wood.

Mr. Stevens moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Loan Bill, and that debate be concluded in one hour. Agreed to.

Mr. Colfax presided over the Committee.

Washington, July 11.

Senate—Mr. Saulsbury gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for a peaceful adjustment of the present troubles.

M. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill in relation to the further collection of duties and imports, the force bill, so called, is the blockade bill, with a recommendation that it pass. Was laid over.

The Loan bill was received from the House and referred to the Committe on Finance.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill regulating the employments of volunteers in the navy. Also to regulate the marine force.

Also bills to increase the navy in time of war; to increase the number of paymasters in the navy, and relating to the naval academy.

All of which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for payment of the militia and volunteers with an amendment, making the appropriation $5,750,000 instead of $6,000,000. The amendnent was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Clark called up a resolution offered yesterday, regarding the expulsion of seceding Senators.

Mr. Bayard saw no reason for any thing more than declaring their seats vacant.

Mr. Latham said he should not vote for the expulsion. He should vote that the names of the Senators be stricken from the roll and their seats be declared vacant. He moved to strike out the word "expel."

Mr. McDougal said he was ready to vote for expulsion. No man has a right to a seat here who espoused the cause of treason. Treason, to be sure, was a gentlemanly crime, and entitled to the axe instead of the halter, but still it was a crime.

Mr. Latham's amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, 11; nays 32. Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnston, of Tennessee, Johnston, of Missouri, Latham, Nesbitt, Polk, Powell, Rice, and Saulsbury, voted in the affirmative.

The resolution was then passed. Yeas, 32; nays, 10.

Resolutions approving of the acts of President Lincoln were then taken up.

Mr. Polk resumed his remarks. He said Missouri had obstructed no law whatever of with United States, yet that State, under no pretext of law, had been invaded by United States troops from Iowa and Kansas.

Mr. Polk argued that the President had no right to invade the State or give the power to proclaim martial law to a mere captain. He referred to Captain Lyon's act as illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr Wade moved to refer the resolution to the Judciary.

Mr. Powell took the same ground as Mr. Polk, and said the President had no right to declare a blockade against any of the States, and had no right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Wilkinson asked the Senator if he approved the action of the Governor of Kentucky in refusing to send volunteers in answer to the proclamation of the President.

Mr. Powell said all the State of Kentucky approved of it, and he was one of its people. In the earlier and better days of the Republic, such monstrous usurpations of authority had been the cause of impeachment at the bar of the Senate. He said peace must be had by compromise and conciliation, not by force.

Mr. Wade withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the Judiciary.

Mr. Bayard renewed it.

Mr. Breckinridge rose, but yielded to Mr. Wilson, who moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, and the several amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

House—Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses for the year ending June, 1862, and arrearages of the year ending June last.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the same period.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

Also, a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the Government. All the above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House went into Committee on the Army Bill, with Mr. Washburne in the chair.

Mr. Vallandigham believed the act of the President in increasing the army was unconstitutional. He regretted to hear that the Committee of Ways and Means had merely carried out the recommendation of the Executive Department. Inasmuch as it appears that the war is to be waged, he asked that the majority of both the House and Senate to take care of it, in order that it may be conducted under constitutional restrictions. It was known that he had no confidence in the Republican party, but he had rather trust the majority here than the Administration.

Mr. Burnett said he had not had the opportunity to examine the bill, and was opposed to the way the bill was rushed through, and should vote against it.

Mr. Lovejoy would not vote, as the bill proposed to increase the standing army to more than double what it now is. He would give 500,000 men and $500,000,000, and his constituents would give their last cent and shed their last drop of blood for the suppression of the rebellion, but they did not desire to increase the regular army.

Mr. Stevens said the Committee on Ways and Means hoped to complete their business, so that the House might adjourn Thursday next. They were disposed in these war times to give everything the Government asked, trusting that before half a year had passed away peace may be restored. The importance of having disciplined troops was so obvious as not to require argument. If the army should be too large when the rebellion was suppressed, it would be easy to reduce it. The bill proposed a war standard.

Mr. McClernand briefly advocated the increase of the army, saying it had been too small for the last fifteen or twenty years.

Mr. Burnett said, to put down rebellion it was not necessary to increase the regular army, but only to employ the volunteer forces of the country.

Mr. McClernand—Will you vote for the volunteer force?

Mr. Burnett—Not by any means. I do not believe that we can hold the Government together at the point of the sword or at the cannon's mouth. You may vote your 500,000 men and your $500,000,000, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil war, but by the first Monday in December next you will be no nearer the end of the war than now.

Mr. McClernand then said, when that gentleman resumed his seat here, he took on him a solemn obligation, in sight of the country and God, that he would support the Constitution of the United States; and could he do so by folding his arms while the batteries of rebellion are leveled perhaps at the capitol? Is this the way he can discharge his obligation?

Mr. Burnett said, I believe I am best serving the interests of my country and the cause of Constitutional representative government, as well as the prosperity of the people, by advocating a peaceful solution of the present difficulties instead of a bloody war.

Mr. McClernand—You propose a peaceful solution. I want to know the basis of it. Do you want us to recognize the Southern Confederacy?

The Chairman reminded the gentleman from Illinois that such remarks were not pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Mr. McClernand—I hope I shall have an explicit answer.

Mr. Burnett—The gentleman from Illinois shall hear from me at a future time how I would settle the question, and when I shall have a full oportunity for that purpose.

Mr. Hickman said—I trust in God the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiments of his own section, much less those of his entire State. But whether he does or not, I say frankly, it matters not to those who are engaged in this work of preserving the Constitution and the Union. For whatever their action may be, the Government will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices. [Applause.]

Mr. Burnett said that whatever position she took, he meant to stand by her. He owed a loyalty to his State paramount to that to the Federal Government. The President had inaugurated war in violation of the Constitution. He solemnly protested against it.

Mr. Jackson, of Ky., said that Burnett did not represent the sentiment of Kentucky, and protested against a declaration justifying revolution. Mr. Jackson also said that Kentucky under no circumstances would raise her hand against the Federal Government.

Mr. Hickman replied to Burnett, controverting his position.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a proviso to the bill that no part of the money appropriated be used for the employment of forces for subjugating any States and holding them as conquered provinces, or for interfering with slavery in any State. He offered this to disabuse the minds of those who thought this the purpose of the war. The amendment was rejected.

The army bill after several amendments was laid aside to be reported to the House.

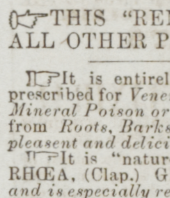
From St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 10.

Judge Catron's charge to the Grand Jury was read in the U. S. Circuit Court to-day. It treats the question of treason at great length, and fully proves that the Judge has not followed the example of Tennessee, but remains loyal to the U. S. Government.

Uriel Wright made application for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of ex-Senator Green and John Seward, now held in custody of the U. S. forces at Canton, Mo.

Judge Lackland also applied for a similar writ in the case of Capt. Campbell, one of the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson, who gave up his parole and delivered himself to Adjutant-General Harding, at the Arsenal, on Monday last. Quite a number of witnesses are here from the interior.



GOOD NEWS!

To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business. IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,

At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort. ☞Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.

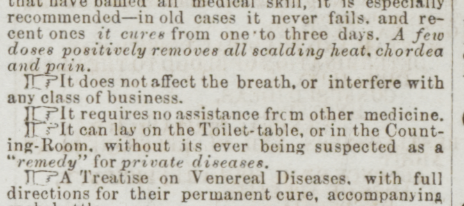
☞Don't forget the place—*at G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.*

may28 w&t-wtf G. W. MILLER.

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.



CHEROKEE REMEDY!

An unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

☞THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.☜

☞It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for *Venereal Diseases*, as it contains no *Mineral Poison or Nauseous Drugs*, being prepared from *Roots, Barks, and Leaves*, in the form of a *pleasent and delicious Syrup.*

☞It is "nature's own remedy," for GONORRHŒA, (Clap.) GLEET, GRAVEL, STRICTURE *and is especially recommended for* FLUOR ABLUS (Whites in Females,) for this complaint it is invaluable.

☞As a general *alterative* and *blood purifier* it has no equal, and does not fail to cure SCROFULA, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, MERCURIAL and ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. *It does this by purifying and clensing the blood!* Causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

☞In all old cases of *Gonorhœa* and *Gleet*, that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended—in old cases it never fails, and recent ones *it cures* from one to three days. *A few doses positively removes all scalding heat, chordea and pain.*

☞It does not affect the breath, or interfere with any class of business.

☞It requires no assistance from other medicine.

☞It can lay on the Toilet-table, or in the Counting-Room, without its ever being suspected as a "*remedy*" for *private diseases.*

☞A Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompanying each bottle.

☞For full particulars get a Circular *free* from any Drug store in the United States.

☞*It is sold at Retail $2 per Bottle, or three Bottles for $5*, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Wholesale Agents.

oct23 1ytw&-wins

NATURE'S REMEDIES DR. GATES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PASTELS & PILLS

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Nervous and General Debility, Impotence, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits, or Excessive Indulgence.

There are thousands of Young Men, as well as Middle Aged and Old Men, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: *Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dimness of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc.* For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of *Pastels*, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a box of *Virile Tonic Pills*, all of which have important offices to perorm, and should be used together in every case. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

☞They diminish the violence of sexual excitement.

☞They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions.

☞They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.

☞They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness.

☞They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system.

☞By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood.

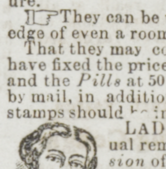
☞They cure when all other means have failed.

☞They contain *no Mercury, no Opium*, nor anything that can in any event prove injurious.

☞They are easy and pleasent to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.

☞They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate.

That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at $1 per box, and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in stamps should be inclosed for return postage.



LADIES in want of a safe and effectual remedy for *Irregularities, Suppression of the Menses*, or any disease, peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Gates' Female Monthly Pills. Price by mail, $1 and one stamp.

Caution.—These Pills should not be used during *pregnancy*, as *miscarriage* will be the consequence.

LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution by the use of *M. La Croux's French Preventive Powders.* Price, by mail, $1 and two stamps.

These Powders can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.

Send for Dr. Gates' *Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases;* Price ten cents.

Address, H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

feb7 w&t-wins 1y

It Cures Diptheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

We ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

For the cure of *Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., &c.*

Sore Throat and Diptheria

Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally

It works equally sure.

What *stronger proof* of these facts can be produced than the following letter received *unsolicited* from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.:

Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS, Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Dealers everywhere.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broderick, Maysville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

mar7 w&t-wly

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD.

DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF

Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the proscription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S Cerate, or Ointment,

and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or lips, Blotches or Pimples on face, and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,

the Cerate is the only thing required to cure should be kept in the house of every family.

Price of Syrup $1, Cerate 25 cents per bottle.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by most Medicine dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States Cincinnati, O.

To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broderick, Maysville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

mar7 w&t-wisly

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

They are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPERE, writes from Navarre, Stark, co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Henry, co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was complete ly restored, and am now in robust health."

GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and at the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physician, attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails,) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.

D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine.

Such News we are Receiving Daily.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.

Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders.

For sale by J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe, Lexington, Ky., Frank Fitch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broderick, Maysville, Ky., Edward Wilder Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Druggist.

mar7 w&t-wly

REMOVAL.

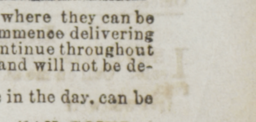
The undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by *Bayer and Caltenbrun, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House*, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

june11 w&t-w3m L. STREIFF.

ICE! ICE!!



All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

may2 w&t-wtf SAN. GOINS.

☞Commonwealth copy.

JOB WORK!

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMAN OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Magistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing

CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
PREMIUM LISTS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Letter-Heads, &c., &c., &c.,

We have the greatest variety of wood and meta types of the latest styles, *entirely new;* **STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES**, fine paper and ink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the most experienced workmen, we are enabled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be done in Louisville or Cincinnati.

☞Lawyers visiting Frankfort to attend any of the Courts, can have their briefs or business cards printed at the shortest notice.

☞Particular attention given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

may26 tf

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

MAJOR & OVERTON.

WILL execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building. feb26 tf

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT AND DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; to all whom it may concern.

What I claim as my invention is, the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse or time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given date, an impression then taken from the type shall exhibit, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in accordance with the end or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most compact and perfect character, the details of management being substantially as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates, or numbers, used either separately or in combination, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as desired; and furthermore, based on this primary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements so sent are, thus, or substantially thus, kept in type, by the contrivances of my invention, be the medium of transmission what it may; but the particular mode of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reel, and Cutter stamp, I claim in the broadest and fullest sense; and also the machine itself, embracing all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as propelled by machinery. And in connection with these specific claims, and based upon them, I also claim all other means and appliances substantially the same as those herein claimed or intended to be claimed. With these claims fully acknowledged and protected as above, this invention has already spread itself over Canada, eighteen States of the American Union, and into Great Britain, and is now used in more than three hundred Newspaper Offices. Its immense value to banking and similar institutions will be shown in a circular which will make its appearance soon. Meanwhile applications for information, "Deeds of Right," or "Dispatch Machines," will receive due attention, when addressed either to

Rev. Robert Dick, { Buffalo, N. Y., or Fort Erie, C. W., or

to his Agent and Atttorney,

John J. Haines, London, England.

☞To "LEX," who in the Montreal Gazette of 1st February, 1860, pronounces the "idea" of keeping accounts current "in type," a gross absurdity," thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims hinder no operation therein into which this gross absurdity is not piratically smuggled in any manner; neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly; neither explicitly nor symbolically; this ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this absurdity and nothing else, is all he asks as his claims, rationally read, attest.

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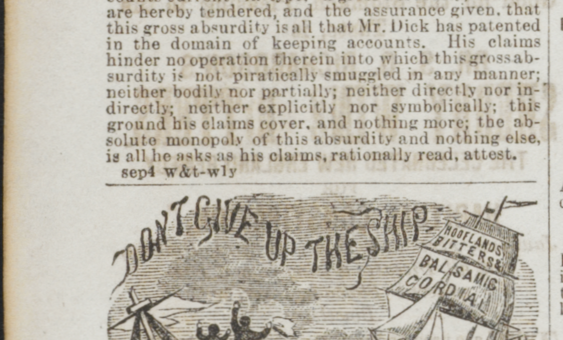


DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

THE great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The *Balsamic Cordial* has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant.—It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHŒA proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERY BODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine without the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.

jan17 w&t-wly

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

☞Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

Lots for Sale

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALD.

1721 w&tw tf

YOU CAN'T FIND

AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HEIMSTREETS INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that *it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing.* Yours truly

JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 28.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN, & Co. Troy, N. Y:

Gents:—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now before the public *claiming* to be Hair Restoratives, and *must be considered conclusive* as to the merits of the *Inimitable*. Am out of the large size. Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had before. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the skin, but, by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the Hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

☞Read this letter:

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1st, 1859.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.:

I hereby certify that my Hair having become *gray*, and my head partially *bald*, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one four-bit bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any Hair Preparation I ever used before. I know of several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of my statements.

WILLIAM BOSBYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 2, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—The happy results tending the use of *Heimstreet's* INIMITABLE (in every sense of the word) *Hair Restorative* seems to demand that I should give my testimony that other ladies might profit by it. I have never used a hair preparation that I liked so well. It has *completely restored* every hair that was grey, to the color it was in girlhood, and has brought it out thick and healthy. I was induced to use the article by Mr. Reynolds, your agent here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. M. M. BORST, *Brooklyn st.*

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and $1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

apr18 w&t-w3m

BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR. AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems published by accomplished quacks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practised upon the uninitiated, felt it his duty at once to have this Elixir tested by the whole Medical Faculty, who, without even one dissenting voice, have given in their adherence to its perfect and undivided control over the whole physical man when his frame has been reduced, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmacopœia have been tried in vain. Long thought, years of patient investigation, and a *nil desperandum* determination, have crowned the Doctor's efforts, and he now offers the Elixir to suffering humanity as the *only* thing that can cure the following diseases—namely:

GENERAL DEBILITY,
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION,
DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD,
IMBECILITY,
CONFUSED IDEAS,
HYSTERIA,
GENERAL IRRITABILITY,
RESTLESSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS AT NIGHT
ABSENCE OF MUSCULAR EFFICIENCY,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
DYSPEPSIA,
EMACIATION,
LOW SPIRITS,
DISORGANIZATIOM OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

As a Stimulant,

It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape; it continues to exert its influence, gradually and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

As a Female Medicine,

It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which for years have flooded the market, and which are only injurious, in place of assisting or renovating the constitution; for a very good reason too, that they are only made from the effusions of minds ignorant of the Medical profession altogether.

No Minerals!

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact, that no minerals whatever form the least component parts of the ingredients in his Rejuvenating Elixir—well knowing what ruin has been entailed on the community by opium and mercury.

Generally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say, *Never despair.* No matter how worn down you may be—no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause may have been—forsake at once whatever has led you to depart from Hygienic principles—take his

Rejuvenating Elixir.

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the human family.

☞Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by mail to all parts of the United States

Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

For sale by the proprietors,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
New Orleans, La.

Sold in Frankfor by W. H. Averill, J. M. Mills, and all Druggists everywhere.

Raymond & Tyler, and Wilson, Peter & Co., Louisville, wholesale agents. oct16 w&t-wly

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO,

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that *laborious* and *disagreeable* work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
23 Central Wharf, Boston.

mar15 w3m

A Specific for Hooping-Cough

IT is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham that I have a remedy that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be cured. I have no doubt they are candid in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and lull to sleep a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to get the medicine, and save the little innocents whom they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a sufficiency for one child. This medicine can be conveyed to any part of the United States by express for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between Floyd and Preston, south side, No. 489, Louisville, Ky. PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.

ic28 w&t-wtf

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel Dropsy, Weaknesses, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread than fear for themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—whi this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss OF POWER, FATUITY, AND EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample testimony to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract BUCHU will cure you. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and SPECIFIC REMEDY.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge, and care devoted in its combination. See Professor DEWEES' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works on Medicine.

The mass of VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY in possession of the Proprietor vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

"Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious Drug, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. B. HIBBERD, Alderman."

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, Delivered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen, and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical & Analytical Chemist,
No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞*To be had of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other!

CURES GUARANTEED.

apr5 w&t-wly

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

THESE "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also **act as a preventive,** if taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage, "*An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.*"

DR. MERWIN'S "Fever and Ague Pills" DIFFER FROM ALL OTHER Chill Medicines, in the following particulars:

1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

2d. They are recommended only for one class of diseases.

3d. They are agreeable and convenient to take,

4th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being purely vegetable.

5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system.

6th. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception, or afterwards to allay irritation.

7th. They are not a northern "catch-penny humbug," but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, reared and educated under the benign influence of *southern institutions.*

☞REMEMBER when you purchase these Pills, that YOU ARE NOT contributing means for "Yankee Emigrant Aid Societies," or Sharp's rifles and bowie knives, for "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times have done, in buying northern articles.

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a SOUTHERN MEDICINE, prepared from the simple plants that grow in our Wood-lands, on our River-banks, Bayous, and Lakes.

☞*As a special merit, we wish to call attention to the fact, that in using this Medicine you only take a few Pills. Is not this preferable to swallowing a pint of nauseous mixture which, at best, can only produce the same result?*

☞**Price $1 per Bottle.**

ONE DOLLAR and four 3 cent postage stamps, inclosed to the Proprietors or to almost any Dealer in Medicines in the Southern States, will insure a bottle of Pills by return mail.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors.
Memphis, Tenn.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills and W. H. Averill, Wilson, Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler Louisville, Ky., Wholesale Agents.

oct16 w&t-wtf

Notice

HARLAN, C. H., KENTUCKY, October 13, 1860.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Harlan county on the 9th inst., two likely negro men, calling themselves Henry Tate and Andy Fincastle. Henry is about 29 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 165 or 70 pounds; says he came from Grainger, Tennessee, and belonged to a man by the name of Whitesides, at Bean Station, in said county. Henry is of a copper color, very sensible, and says he is a blacksmith by trade. Andy is about 6 feet high; weighs 175 or 80 pounds; has on whiskers; his neck and under his chin is very rough and bumpy; of a copper color, and says he came from the same county and State, and belonged to a man by the name of Fincastle, at Rutledge. The owners of said slaves are hereby requested to come forward, prove said slaves, pay expenses, and take them.

HEZEKIAH JENNINGS, Jailer of Harlan County.

oct26 w6m

KENTUCKY FARMER.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. H. HOWARD GRATZ, to take charge of the editorial department of the **KENTUCKY FARMER**, and can promise our subscribers a first class Agricultural and Family Journal.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in the State, and will be devoted to the peculiar interests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to make it thoroughly reliable in every department of Agricultural Literature. Its circulation is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and it will be found an admirable advertising medium, for those having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds Trees, &c., for sale.

☞One dollar per annum is the very moderate price at which we will mail it to subscribers.

oct25 w&t-wtf A. G. HODGES & CO.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

...fluenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, & Catarrh. Clear & give strength to the voice of **PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS.**

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Browns Bronchial Troches,*" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great service in subduing HOARSNESS." REV. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLES

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES — "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *La Grange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES — "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of a permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.☜

nov24 w&t-w6misn

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMTLATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE,

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18.

Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS &C.,
23 William Street, New York

feb23 w&t-w6m.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **FLATULENCY**, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure **RHEUMATISM** permanently in three weeks, and **GOUT** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **GRAVEL**.

Also **WORMS**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **SALT RHEUM**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **COMMON COLDS** and **INFLUENZA** will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, and DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: KINGS EVIL, and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

oct13 w&t-wly

DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PREVENTIVES.

THIS article enables those whose health or circumstances do not permit an increase of family, to regulate or limit the number of their offspring without injuring the constitution. It is the only safe and sure preventative against *Pregnancy and Disease.* The above article can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, two for $1 and $5 per dozen.

DR. G. W. BOND'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities, etc. *They should not be used during Pregnancy.* Price $2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent by mail.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. *Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate charge guaranteed.*

GEORGE R. BOND, M. D., Office, corner Grand and Orchard streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrance No. 65 Orchard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.

may13 wly

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G. Phythian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.

JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.

may6 w&t-wtf

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Whereas, numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self-defense, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid and lamentable strife, for the existense of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow-citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard," composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used *against the Federal Government nor the Confederate States,* but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity, and happiness and strict neutrality of her peopte, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union, at the point of the bayonet—which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard,"

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land or water, have issued this my *proclamation,* hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, post, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solemnly forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard" or otherwise, making any warlike or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peaceably at their homes, pursuing their wonted lawful avocations; to refrain all words and acts likely to engender hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquility, and a sense of safety and security, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armor and attitude prescribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defense—and strictly of self-defense alone; praying Almighty God to have us evermore in his holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity, and security forever.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JIM BROWN (a slave,) who killed and murdered Dr. W. A. NORWOOD, of Henderson county, on the 1st instant, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Jim Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B MAGOFFIN,
THO. B. MONROE, jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and weighs about 140 pounds; has a bushy head, and whiskers under the chin; is of very dark brown color; eyes rather prominent, and smiling countenance. He is frost-bitten, and when last seen was barefooted, and dressed in a light-colored coat; is armed with a long rifled pistol, with the cock under the barrel.

The citizens of Henderson and Henderson county, have also offered a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension.

apr13 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it is represented to me that THOS B. JUDY, recognized to appear before the Police Judge of Mt. Sterling, for examination on the charge of shooting with intent to kill, Thomas Green; and whereas, said Green did subsequently to said recognizance die and Thomas B. Judy did escape from the Sheriff of Montgomery county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Thos. B. Judy, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

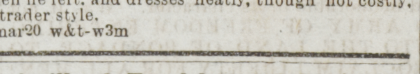
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

Description.

The said Judy is 35 years old: six feet high, and well proportioned; of dark complexion; had whiskers when he left, and dresses neatly, though not costly, in trader style.

mar20 w&t-w3m

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.



ON and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:13, A. M., and 3:3 P. M.
Trains going East at 9:30, A. M., and 6:20, P. M.

The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 P. M.

The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South,

SAMUEL GILL, *Superintendent.*

apr23 w&t-wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY BOOKS.

HARDEE'S INFANTRY TACTICS!
2 vols.: Price $2—by mail, $2 25.

CAVALRY TACTICS!
3 vols.: Price $5—by mail, $5 40.

THE SOLDIER'S COMPANION!
Price, 25 cents.

M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE!
Price $1 50.

For sale by KEENON & GIBBONS, Frankfort, Ky.

8 t-w&wlt

HARDEE'S TACTICS

AND

MANUAL OF KENTUCKY

STATE GUARD.

2 VOLS.: PRICE $2.

For sale by KEENON & GIBBONS, Main street, Frankfort.

may28 w&t-w3t

HATS & CAPS.

WE have just received another addition to our spring stock, and have now on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youth's HATS AND CAPS

Ever brought to the city, embracing some entirely NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

SUCH AS THE

Brown "Planter,"
The "Amazon,"
Brown "Stiff Brim,"
Claret "Stiff Brim,"
Gentlemen's Dress Hats,

And an endless variety of other styles for men youths and boys.

Also, a full assortment of elegant styles of

STRAW GOODS.

Having an extra large stock on hand, we are determined to close them out at prices lower than ever before offered in the city. Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves.

KEENON & GIBBONS,
Dealers in Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

apr4 w&t-w3t

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

WALL PAPER.

—ALSO—

LINEN AND PAPER WINDOW SHADES
CURTAIN FIXTURES, &C.,

Just received and for sale very cheap at the Book Store of

KEENON & GIBBONS,

jan26 w&t-wtf Main st., Frankfort, Ky.

S. BARKER & CO.,

317 FOURTH STREET

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

$100,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold at

Wholesale or Retail,

Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auctions and elsewhere, at less than half their usual value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at *some price.*

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF

Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,

Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.

apr30 w&t-wlm. S. BARKER & CO.

LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,

St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,

(*At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.*)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candy, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

☞I am also Agent for Clark's revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest Machines now in use. Price $38 00; Hemmer $5 00 extra.

☞ICE! ICE! ICE!—the greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionary at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M.

mar27 w&t-wtf M. L. PIERSON.

REMOVAL.

L. TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. G. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his old customers and as many new ones as wish to patronize him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, and everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.

an23 w&t-wtf L. TOBIN.

New Volumes OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD

CONMENCE JANUARY, 1861.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

☞Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold st., New York.

mar9 w&t-wtf

KENTUCKY RIVER COAL.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell, at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the Railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK

jan31 t-wtf